

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	3377	frame\$ same ethernet and network	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/10/12 16:21
L2	7	(ethernet adj network) and header same smtp	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/10/12 16:21
L3	256	((stp or simple transfort protocol) and ( ethernet adj network)) and ack	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/10/12 16:22
L4	4	((message same packets) and ( stream same header same ethernet)) and smtp	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/10/12 16:22
L5	80	((message same packets) and ( stream same header same ethernet)) and (simple transport protocol or smtp)	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/10/12 16:22
L6	199	709/236.ccls. and packets same header	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/10/12 16:22
L7	21	((stp or simple transfort protocol) and ( ethernet adj network)) and ack) and storage adj data	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/10/12 16:22
L8	56	((control adj module) and (client same server)) and (clients same register\$4)) and (clients same register\$4 same control\$4)	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/10/12 16:22
L9	80	((message same packets) and ( stream same header same ethernet)) and (simple transport protocol or smtp)	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/10/12 16:23
L10	0	lighweight adj transport adj protocol	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/10/12 16:23
L11	0	(lighweight adj transport adj protocol)	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/10/12 16:23
L12	152	stream same header same ethernet	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/10/12 16:23
L13	63	((message same packets) and ( stream same header same ethernet)) and (simple transport protocol or smtp)) and use\$4 same generat\$4	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/10/12 16:24
L14	130	((control adj module) and (client same server)) and (clients same register\$4)	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/10/12 16:24
S1	1064	709/223.ccls.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/04/24 16:03
S2	314	709/223.ccls. and client adj server	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/04/24 16:38
S3	0	709/223.ccls. and (client adj server same (redirector adj server) same (latancy or performance))	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/04/24 16:04

S4	1064	709/223.ccls. or (client adj server same (redirector adj server) same (latency or performance))	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/04/24 16:04
S5	0	709/223.ccls. and (client adj server same (redirector adj server) same (latency or performance))	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/04/24 16:04
S6	0	709/223.ccls. and client adj server same (redirector adj server) same (latency or performance)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/04/24 16:05
S7	0	709/223.ccls. and client adj server same redirector same (latency or performance)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/04/24 16:05
S8	0	709/223.ccls. and (client adj server) same redirector same (latency or performance)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/04/24 16:05
S9	0	709/223.ccls. and client adj server with (redirector adj server)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/04/24 16:06
S10	0	709/223.ccls. and client adj server and (redirector adj server)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/04/24 16:06
S11	1	709/223.ccls. and client adj server same redirector	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/04/24 16:08
S12	1	709/223.ccls. and client adj server same (best adj2 server)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/04/25 13:56
S13	3	709/223.ccls. and client adj server and redirector and latency	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/04/24 16:32
S14	1	("6006264").PN.	USPAT; USOCR	OR	OFF	2003/04/24 16:30
S15	2	709/223.ccls. and client adj server same time\$3 same convert\$3	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/04/24 16:39
S16	0	("communicationssamemessage\$3 samesmtp").PN.	USPAT; USOCR	OR	OFF	2003/04/25 15:40
S17	0	("communicationssamemessage\$3 ").PN.	USPAT; USOCR	OR	OFF	2003/04/25 15:59
S18	1	("6453360").PN.	USPAT; USOCR	OR	OFF	2003/04/25 16:07
S19	113	communication same message same stp	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/04/25 16:01
S20	3	communication same message same stp same ethernet	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/04/25 16:04
S21	4	communication same message same smtp same ethernet	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/04/25 16:09
S22	0	communication same message same smtp same encapsulate same ethernet	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/04/25 16:04
S23	0	communication same message same smtp same packets same ethernet	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/04/25 16:05

S24	0	communication same message same header same smtp same ethernet	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/04/25 16:09
S25	441	709/236.ccls.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/10/20 12:57
S26	144	709/236.ccls. and packets same header	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 12:57
S27	1117663	smtp or simple transport protocol	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 12:57
S28	1117663	(smtp or (simple transport protocol))	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 14:47
S29	8413	(smtp or (simple transport protocol)).ti.	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 12:58
S30	22	(709/236.ccls. and packets same header) and ((smtp or (simple transport protocol)).ti.)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:05
S31	98135	encapsulat\$4	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 12:58
S32	133	encapsulat\$4 adj header	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 14:50
S33	3	((709/236.ccls. and packets same header) and ((smtp or (simple transport protocol)).ti.)) and (encapsulat\$4 adj header)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 13:01
S34	3	simple adj transport adj protocol	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:08
S35	972	simple adj transport adj protocol or smtp	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 13:21
S36	12	(encapsulat\$4 adj header) and (simple adj transport adj protocol or smtp)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 13:02
S37	711	ethernet adj packets	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 13:22
S38	60	(simple adj transport adj protocol or smtp) and (ethernet adj packets)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:04
S39	5866	frames same encapsulat\$4	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 13:23
S40	102	frames same (encapsulat\$4 adj packet)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 13:23
S41	24	((simple adj transport adj protocol or smtp) and (ethernet adj packets)) and (frames same (encapsulat\$4 adj packet))	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:00
S42	1126087	(smtp or (simple mail transport protocol))	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 14:49
S43	9852	(smtp or (simple mail transport protocol)).ti.	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 14:49
S44	133	encapsulat\$4 adj header	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 14:58
S45	20	((smtp or (simple mail transport protocol)).ti.) and (encapsulat\$4 adj header)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/10/20 14:51

S46	20	((smtp or (simple mail transport protocol)).ti.) and (encapsulat\$4 adj header)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 14:51
S47	88	(encapsulat\$4 adj header) same packets	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 14:59
S48	10	((smtp or (simple mail transport protocol)).ti.) and ((encapsulat\$4 adj header) same packets)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 14:59
S49	24	((simple adj transport adj protocol or smtp) and (ethernet adj packets)) and (frames same (encapsulat\$4 adj packet))	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:00
S50	0	(simple adj transport adj protocol or smtp) and (ethernet adj packets).ti.	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:05
S51	22	(709/236.ccls. and packets same header) and ((smtp or (simple transport protocol)).ti.)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:05
S52	85	encapsulat\$4 same protocol adj header	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:09
S53	1126087	smtp or simple mail transport protocol	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:10
S54	1126087	smtp or simple mail transport protocol	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:10
S55	85	(encapsulat\$4 same protocol adj header) and (smtp or simple mail transport protocol)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:39
S56	345	frame\$ same ethernet adj network	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:12
S57	1	((encapsulat\$4 same protocol adj header) and (smtp or simple mail transport protocol)) and (frame\$ same ethernet adj network)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:11
S58	2214	frame\$ same ethernet and network	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:12
S59	32	((encapsulat\$4 same protocol adj header) and (smtp or simple mail transport protocol)) and (frame\$ same ethernet and network)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:12
S60	969	smtp	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:20
S61	14	((encapsulat\$4 same protocol adj header) and (smtp or simple mail transport protocol)) and smtp	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:30
S62	761	709/206.ccls.	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:31
S63	61099	header	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:31
S64	969	smtp	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:31
S65	348	709/206.ccls. and header	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:31

S66	108	smtp and (709/206.ccls. and header)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:31
S67	15	(smtp and (709/206.ccls. and header)) and ethernet	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:32
S68	2475	ethernet adj network	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:39
S69	4	(ethernet adj network) and header same smtp	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/20 15:40
S70	961860	stp or simple transfort protocol	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/10/21 10:42
S71	2231	ethernet adj network	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/10/21 10:42
S72	1844	(stp or simple transfort protocol) and ( ethernet adj network)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/10/21 10:42
S73	177	((stp or simple transfort protocol) and ( ethernet adj network)) and ack	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/10/21 10:42
S74	11	((((stp or simple transfort protocol) and ( ethernet adj network)) and ack) and storage adj data	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/10/21 10:44
S75	6	(((((stp or simple transfort protocol) and ( ethernet adj network)) and ack) and storage adj data) and encapsulat\$4	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/10/21 11:16
S76	6650	stp	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/10/21 10:45
S77	6653	(simple adj transport adj protocol)or stp	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/10/21 10:46
S78	3	simple adj transport adj protocol	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/10/21 10:46
S79	1	("6172990").PN.	USPAT; USOCR	OR	OFF	2003/10/21 11:16
S80	290636	register\$4	USPAT	OR	OFF	2003/10/24 17:44
S81	656	register\$4 same request\$4 adj control	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 17:44
S82	16626	client same server	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 17:45
S83	1112	(client same server) and control same master	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 17:45
S84	4	(register\$4 same request\$4 adj control) and ((client same server) and control same master)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 17:47
S85	16549	control adj module	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 17:53
S86	16626	client same server	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 17:48
S87	557	(control adj module) and (client same server)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 17:53
S88	643	register\$4 same browser	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 17:53
S89	2781	client same register\$4	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 17:55
S90	90	((control adj module) and (client same server)) and (client same register\$4)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 17:54

S91	2781	clients same register\$4	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 17:56
S92	90	((control adj module) and (client same server)) and (clients same register\$4)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 17:55
S93	840	clients same register\$4 same control\$4	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 17:56
S94	36	((((control adj module) and (client same server)) and (clients same register\$4)) and (clients same register\$4 same control\$4)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 17:59
S95	9148	master adj control\$4	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 17:59
S96	1	(((((control adj module) and (client same server)) and (clients same register\$4)) and (clients same register\$4 same control\$4)) and (master adj control\$4)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 18:02
S97	11879	message same packets	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 18:02
S98	0	serializ\$4 same stream same header same ethernet	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 18:03
S99	82	stream same header same ethernet	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 18:03
S10 0	46	(message same packets) and (stream same header same ethernet)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 18:04
S10 1	26	extract\$4 same read\$4 same serializ\$4	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 18:04
S10 2	0	((message same packets) and (stream same header same ethernet)) and (extract\$4 same read\$4 same serializ\$4)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 18:04
S10 3	2	((message same packets) and (stream same header same ethernet)) and serializ\$4	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 18:07
S10 4	46	((message same packets) and (stream same header same ethernet)) and (simple transport protocol or smtp)	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 18:09
S10 5	33	((((message same packets) and (stream same header same ethernet)) and (simple transport protocol or smtp)) and use\$4 same generat\$4	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 18:08
S10 6	11	(((((message same packets) and (stream same header same ethernet)) and (simple transport protocol or smtp)) and use\$4 same generat\$4) and encapsulat\$4 same ethernet	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/27 10:14

S10 7	3	((message same packets) and (stream same header same ethernet)) and smtp	USPAT	OR	ON	2003/10/24 18:10
S10 8	1	("6172990").PN.	USPAT; USOCR	OR	OFF	2003/10/27 10:14


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IEEE JNL IEEE Journal or Magazine

IEE JNL IEE Journal or Magazine

IEEE CNF IEEE Conference Proceeding

IEE CNF IEE Conference Proceeding

IEEE STD IEEE Standard

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Boggia, G.; Camarda, P.; Squeo, V.G.;  
Communications, 2002. ICC 2002. IEEE International Conference on  
Volume 5, 28 April-2 May 2002 Page(s):3271 - 3278 vol.5  
Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/ICC.2002.997438  
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Image Processing, 2003. ICIP 2003. Proceedings. 2003 International Conference on  
Volume 3, 14-17 Sept. 2003 Page(s):441 - 473-6 vol.2  
Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/ICIP.2003.1247284  
[AbstractPlus](#) | Full Text: [PDF](#)(432 KB) IEEE CNF
- ☐ 3. **A data hiding approach for correcting errors in H.263 video transmitted over a noisy channel**  
Bartolini, F.; Manetti, A.; Piva, A.; Barni, M.;  
Multimedia Signal Processing, 2001 IEEE Fourth Workshop on  
3-5 Oct. 2001 Page(s):65 - 70  
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# 1 [Storage protocol designs: A study of iSCSI extensions for RDMA \(iSER\)](#)

Mallikarjun Chadalapaka, Hemal Shah, Uri Elzur, Patricia Thaler, Michael Ko

August 2003 **Proceedings of the ACM SIGCOMM workshop on Network-I/O convergence: ex  
lessons, implications**

Full text available: [pdf\(281.32 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The iSCSI protocol is the IETF standard that maps the SCSI family of application protocols onto TCP/IP convergence of storage traffic on to standard TCP/IP fabrics. The ability to efficiently transfer and on TCP/IP networks is crucial for this convergence of the storage traffic. The iWARP protocol suite Remote Direct Memory Access (RDMA) semantics over TCP/IP networks and enables efficient mer data transfers over an IP fabric. This paper studies the ...

**Keywords:** DA, DDP, DI, Datamover, MPA, RDMA, RDMAP, SCSI, Verbs, iSCSI, iSER, iWARP

# 2 [Multiplexing issues in communication system design](#)

C. C. Feldmeier

August 1990 **ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review , Proceedings of the ACM syn  
Communications architectures & protocols**, Volume 20 Issue 4

Full text available: [pdf\(1.30 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citing](#), [index te](#)

This paper considers some of the multiplexing issues in communication system design by examini system issues. In particular, we distinguish physical multiplexing of resources from logical multipl streams. Both physical-resource multiplexing and logical multiplexing determine the service that c by a communication system. We also discuss two issues affected by logical multiplexing - flow cor relationship between control and data streams of a connect ...

# 3 [The design and implementation of hierarchical software systems with reusable components](#)

Don Batory, Sean O'Malley

October 1992 **ACM Transactions on Software Engineering and Methodology (TOSEM)**, Volume 1

Full text available: [pdf\(3.15 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citing](#), [index te](#)


We present a domain-independent model of hierarchical software system design and construction on interchangeable software components and large-scale reuse. The model unifies the conceptual independent projects, Genesis and Avoca, that are successful examples of software component/bi technologies and domain modeling. Building-block technologies exploit large-scale reuse, rely on architecture software, and elevate the granularity of programming to ...

**Keywords:** domain modeling, open system architectures, reuse, software building-blocks, softwa

4 ATM: retrospective on systems legacy: A retrospective view of ATM

Charles Kalmanek

November 2002 **ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review**, Volume 32 Issue 5

Full text available:  pdf(222.98 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

ATM was the focus of active research and significant investment in the early to mid 1990's. This paper presents several visions for ATM prevalent at the time, and analyzes how ATM evolved during this period. It also considers the implications of this history for current connection-oriented technologies, such as optical networks and MPLS.

**Keywords:** ATM, MPLS, flow switching, transport networks

5 Storage protocol designs: NFS over RDMA

Brent Callaghan, Theresa Lingutla-Raj, Alex Chiu, Peter Staubach, Omer Asad

August 2003 **Proceedings of the ACM SIGCOMM workshop on Network-I/O convergence: experiences, lessons, implications**

Full text available:  pdf(126.79 KB)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

The NFS filesystem was designed as a work-group filesystem, making a central file store available between a number of client workstations. However, more recently NFS has grown in popularity in the enterprise, connecting large application servers with back-end file servers. In this environment, where access to data is critical, high capacity interconnects like gigabit Ethernet, Fibre Channel and InfiniBand are expected. With RDMA technology we can fully utilize the ...

6 A protocol for route establishment and packet forwarding across multidomain internets

Deborah Estrin, Martha Steenstrup, Gene Tsudik

February 1993 **IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking (TON)**, Volume 1 Issue 1

Full text available:  pdf(1.72 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

7 Computing curricula 2001

September 2001 **Journal on Educational Resources in Computing (JERIC)**


Full text available:  pdf(613.63 KB)  html  
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Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

8 Special issue on wireless extensions to the internet: A cooperative approach to user mobility

Robin Kravets, Casey Carter, Luiz Magalhães

October 2001 **ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review**, Volume 31 Issue 5

Full text available:  pdf(1.34 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

We propose a networking model that treats a user's set of personal devices as a Mobile Grouped Mobile Entity (MOPED), which appears as a single entity to the rest of the Internet. All communication for a user is through this point of presence. As the user moves through different environments, the devices cooperate with the user with access to all available communication resources. We present the basic networking functions necessary to enable the operation of MOPEDs and their integration ...

9

The transport layer: tutorial and survey

Sami Iren, Paul D. Amer, Phillip T. Conrad

December 1999 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 31 Issue 4

Full text available:  [pdf\(261.78 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Transport layer protocols provide for end-to-end communication between two or more hosts. This is a tutorial on transport layer concepts and terminology, and a survey of transport layer services and protocols. The transport layer protocol TCP is used as a reference point, and compared and contrasted with protocols designed over the past two decades. The service and protocol features of twelve of the protocols are summarized in both text and tables. < ...

**Keywords:** TCP/IP networks, congestion control, flow control, transport protocol, transport services

**10** Video Storage: Periodic broadcast and patching services: implementation, measurement, and an internet streaming video testbed

Michael K. Bradshaw, Bing Wang, Lixin Gao, Jim Kurose, Prashant Shenoy, Don Towsley, Subhabrata Ghose  
October 2001 **Proceedings of the ninth ACM international conference on Multimedia**

Full text available:  [pdf\(797.96 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Multimedia streaming applications can consume a significant amount of server and network resources. Periodic broadcast and patching are two approaches that use multicast transmission and client buffering in ways to reduce server and network load, while at the same time allowing asynchronous access to streams by a large number of clients. Current research in this area has focussed primarily on the efficiency and aspects of these approaches, with evaluation performed via analysis ...

**Keywords:** patching, periodic broadcast, server

**11** Principled design of the modern Web architecture

Roy T. Fielding, Richard N. Taylor

May 2002 **ACM Transactions on Internet Technology (TOIT)**, Volume 2 Issue 2

Full text available:  [pdf\(335.47 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)


The World Wide Web has succeeded in large part because its software architecture has been designed to meet the needs of an Internet-scale distributed hypermedia application. The modern Web architecture is characterized by scalability of component interactions, generality of interfaces, independent deployment of component intermediaries to reduce interaction latency, enforce security, and encapsulate legacy state. In this article we introduce the Representational State Transfer (REST) architecture ...

**Keywords:** Network-based applications, REST, World Wide Web

**12** Fast detection of communication patterns in distributed executions

Thomas Kunz, Michiel F. H. Seuren

November 1997 **Proceedings of the 1997 conference of the Centre for Advanced Studies on Communication and Computation research**

Full text available:  [pdf\(4.21 MB\)](#)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Understanding distributed applications is a tedious and difficult task. Visualizations based on process diagrams are often used to obtain a better understanding of the execution of the application. The tool we use is Poet, an event tracer developed at the University of Waterloo. However, these diagrams are very complex and do not provide the user with the desired overview of the application. In our experiments, tools display repeated occurrences of non-trivial communication patterns ...

**13** File servers for network-based distributed systems

Liba Svobodova

December 1984 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 16 Issue 4

Full text available:  [pdf\(4.23 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

**14** In-service QoS monitoring of real-time applications using SM MIB

Yong-Hoon Choi, Iksoon Hwang

January 2005 **International Journal of Network Management**, Volume 15 Issue 1

Full text available:  [pdf\(235.82 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Current network management needs an end-to-end overview of various flows rather than the info purely local to the individual devices. The typical manager-centric polling approach, however, is n understand network-wide behavior of a large-scale Internet. In this paper, we propose a new mai information base (MIB) approach called Service Monitoring MIB (SM MIB). The MIB provides a net with dynamic end-to-end management information by utilizing special ...

**15** An architecture for packet-striping protocols

Adishesu Hari, George Varghese, Guru Parulkar

November 1999 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 17 Issue 4

Full text available:  [pdf\(220.97 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)


Link-striping algorithms are often used to overcome transmission bottlenecks in computer network striping algorithms suffer from two major disadvantages. They provide inadequate load sharing in variable-length packets, and may result in non-FIFO delivery of data. We describe a new family o algorithms that solves both problems. Our scheme applies to any layer that can provide multiple l We deal with variable-sized packets by showing h ...

**Keywords:** causal fair queuing, fair queuing, load sharing, multilink PPP, packet striping, stripe p

**16** Protocol architectures: A framework for scalable global IP-anycast (GIA)

Dina Katabi, John Wroclawski

April 2001 **ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review**, Volume 31 Issue 2 supplement

Full text available:  [pdf\(3.30 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

This paper proposes GIA, a scalable architecture for global IP-anycast. Existing designs for provid must either globally distribute routes to individual anycast groups, or confine each anycast group configured topological region. The first approach does not scale because of excessive growth in th tables, whereas the second one severely limits the utility of the service. Our design scales by divi domain anycast routing into two components. The first compo ...

**Keywords:** anycast, architecture, internet, routing, scalable

**17** Toward Flexible Messaging for SOAP-Based Services

Geoffrey Fox, Shrideep Pallickara, Savas Parastatidis

November 2004 **Proceedings of the 2004 ACM/IEEE conference on Supercomputing**

Full text available:  [pdf\(247.58 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

NaradaBrokering provides a messaging abstraction that allows it to provide message-related capa transparent fashion. These capabilities include message-based security, time and causal ordering, virtualization of transport protocol and addressing, and fault tolerance related functionalities. Nar combined with further extensions to its existing capabilities & can also take advantage of the mat Service specifications to build very powerful general ...

**Keywords:** Performance, Design, Reliability, Distributed middleware, Grid computing, Web Services oriented architectures

**18** Smart packets: applying active networks to network management

Beverly Schwartz, Alden W. Jackson, W. Timothy Strayer, Wenyi Zhou, R. Dennis Rockwell, Craig P. Rasmussen  
February 2000 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 18 Issue 1

Full text available:  [pdf\(190.33 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)


This article introduces Smart Packets and describes the smart Packets architecture, the packet format for the language and its design goals, and security considerations. Smart Packets is an Active Networks approach on applying active networks technology to network management and monitoring. Messages in active networks are programs that are executed at nodes on the path to one or more target hosts. Smart Packets are written in a tightly encoded, safe language specifically designed for this purpose.

**Keywords:** active networks

**19** Mobility support in IPv6

Charles E. Perkins, David B. Johnson

November 1996 **Proceedings of the 2nd annual international conference on Mobile computing and networking**


Full text available:  [pdf\(1.37 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

**20** Distributed systems - programming and management: On remote procedure call

Patrícia Gomes Soares

November 1992 **Proceedings of the 1992 conference of the Centre for Advanced Studies on Computer research - Volume 2**

Full text available:  [pdf\(4.52 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

The Remote Procedure Call (RPC) paradigm is reviewed. The concept is described, along with the structure of the mechanisms that support it. An overview of works in supporting these mechanisms is presented. Extensions to the paradigm that have been proposed to enlarge its suitability, are studied. The main contributions of this paper are a standard view and classification of RPC mechanisms according to different perspectives. A snapshot of the paradigm in use today and of goals for the future are also presented.

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